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Established Maximum Residue Limit EMRL2011-19

# Difenoconazole

*(publié aussi en français)*

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has established maximum residue limits (MRLs) for difenoconazole in or on tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C), fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09), pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09), bananas, grapes, olives, papayas and sugar beet roots to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Difenoconazole is a fungicide currently registered in Canada as a seed treatment for use on cereal crops, canola and mustard.

Corresponding MRLs were proposed in the consultation document published on 22 June 2010, Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2010-31, *Difenoconazole*. Appendix I summarizes the comments received and provides the PMRA's response.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs was also conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada. Appendix I summarizes the comment received as a result of the World Trade Organization consultation and provides the PMRA's response.

The comments received had no impact on the MRLs, which are established as proposed in PMRL2010-31.

The following MRLs take legal effect as of the publication date of this document and are in addition to the MRLs already established for difenoconazole.

**Established Maximum Residue Limits for Difenoconazole**

| Common Name | Residue Definition | MRL (ppm) | Food Commodity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Difenoconazole | 1-[2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole | 2.5 | Olives |
| | | 1.0 | Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09) |
| | | 0.6 | Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09) |
| | | 0.3 | Papayas, sugar beet roots |
| | | 0.2 | Bananas |
| | | 0.1 | Grapes |
| | | 0.01 | Tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C) |

MRLs are established for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with Appendix II.

A complete list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides Web page in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's Web site.

# Appendix I

**Comments received via the PMRL consultation;**

The PMRA received comments from industry and an American grower group regarding the MRL proposed for grapes. PMRL2010-31 stated that the MRL for grapes proposed in Canada was consistent with the corresponding tolerance established in the United States; however, the American tolerance was revised from 0.1 ppm to 4.0 ppm on 28 April 2010. The PMRA was asked to harmonize the proposed MRL with the American grape tolerance in order to reduce future impediments to trade.

**PMRA Response**

In support of the proposed MRL for imported grapes, the applicant provided residue data for grapes from field trials conducted in France and Italy in accordance with the registered use pattern for difenoconazole in these countries. The maximum residue observed in the trials was 0.08 ppm and therefore an MRL of 0.1 ppm was determined to be adequate to cover potential residues in grapes imported from these regions. The data provided do not support establishing an MRL of 4.0 ppm on grapes, and the 0.1 ppm MRL is established as proposed in PMRL2010-31.

**Comment received via the WTO consultation;**

A foreign regulatory authority noted that the 0.01 ppm Canadian MRL proposed for tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C) is twice as strict as the 0.02 ppm Codex MRL established for potatoes. Canada was asked for the scientific basis for establishing this limit.

**PMRA Response**

In support of the proposed MRL for imported tuberous and corm vegetables, the applicant provided residue data for the representative commodity, potatoes, from field trials conducted in accordance with the use pattern registered in the United States. The corresponding analytical enforcement method for residues of difenoconazole was adequately validated to a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 0.01 ppm. No residues of difenoconazole were detected above the method LOQ in any of the 16 submitted field trials. Therefore, as there is no expectation of quantifiable residues in imported tuberous and corm vegetables, an MRL at the method LOQ was considered adequate and is established as proposed in PMRL2010-31.

# Appendix II

## Crop Groups: Numbers and Definitions

| Crop Group | | Crop Subgroup | | Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group or Subgroup |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No.** | **Name** | **No.** | **Name** | |
| 1 | Root and tuber vegetables | 1C | Tuberous and corm vegetables | Arracacha<br>Arrowroot<br>Cassava roots<br>Chayote roots<br>Chinese artichokes<br>Chufa<br>Edible canna<br>Ginger roots<br>Jerusalem artichokes<br>Lerens<br>Potatoes<br>Sweet potato roots<br>Tanier corms<br>Taro corms<br>True yam tubers<br>Turmeric roots<br>Yam bean roots |
| 8-09 | Fruiting vegetables | | | African eggplants<br>Bell peppers<br>Bush tomatoes<br>Coconas<br>Currant tomatoes<br>Eggplants<br>Garden huckleberries<br>Goji berries<br>Groundcherries<br>Martynias<br>Naranjillas<br>Non-bell peppers<br>Okras<br>Pea eggplants<br>Pepinos<br>Roselles<br>Scarlet eggplants<br>Sunberries<br>Tomatillos<br>Tomatoes<br>Tree tomatoes |

| Crop Group | | Crop Subgroup | | Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group or Subgroup |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No.** | **Name** | **No.** | **Name** | |
| 11-09 | Pome fruits | | | Apples<br>Asian pears<br>Azaroles<br>Chinese quinces<br>Crabapples<br>Japanese quinces<br>Loquats<br>Mayhaws<br>Medlars<br>Pears<br>Quinces<br>Tejocotes |